

THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE

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CORRESPONDENCE.—Correspondence is solicited
from every section in regard to Grand Army, Pen-
sion, Military, Agricultural, Industrial and Household
matters, and letters to the Editor will always receive
prompt attention. Write on ONE SIDE of the paper
only. We do not return correspondence or make
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special date.

Address all communications to
THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE,
Washington, D. C.

THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE

WASHINGTON, D. C., AUGUST 1, 1899.

"TRUMPETER FRED."

BY
Capt. Charles King.

We have secured a new serial story from
Capt. Charles King, the popular author of
"The Colonel's Daughter," and other tales
illustrative of army life. It is entitled
"Trumpeter Fred," and is replete with stir-
ring incidents of the camp and field that
will enchain the interest of our readers from
first to last. No one should miss it. It
will be commenced soon, and will run
through a series of issues of the paper.

If the G. A. R. cannot secure justice from
the railroads, then no other organization
can.

PERHAPS if we reduce the National En-
campment to the proportions of the meeting
of a Turnover or a Sunday-school Con-
vention, the railroads will make us as good
rates. We suggest this as a compromise.

The following amendment to the Rules
and Regulations of the G. A. R. is proposed
by the Department of Kansas:

Amend Art. 4 of Chapter I of the Rules and Re-
gulations by inserting after the word "Republic" in
the eighth line, the following:
And the sons of all deceased comrades who have
been at the age of 21 years shall be eligible to
membership in the Grand Army of the Republic
and be entitled to all privileges of the Order, save
and excepting that of voting and wearing the badge.

TALKING about tax-eaters, isn't Queen Vic-
toria a daisy? She wants \$45,000 a year for
the Prince of Wales's two older children, but
will not listen to the proposition that the
thing shall end there, and the rest of her
great brood of grand-children, present and
prospective, be left without claim on the
public treasury. What a fine New York
Alderman she would make!

SUPPOSE a veteran gets a few thousand
dollars a year. Is the benefit confined to
him? Not for an instant. In effect it is
putting just that much money into the
pockets of his neighbors in the little town
where he lives, for he immediately proceeds
to spend the money for a home, clothing and
food for himself and family. The whole
community is just that much richer.

The nearest part of the attacks on the
Pension Bureau come from men who were
drawn in there in defiance of justice—even
law in some instances—who were persistent
enemies of the veterans, and who were
properly dismissed when the new Adminis-
tration came in. They are all overflowing
with gall and bitterness at having official
pay taken away from them, and seek with
lies and slanders, which the soldier-hating
papers reproduce.

A few years ago the Surgeons of the Army
had a brilliant idea that they could stop the
re-enlistment of chronic deserters by vac-
inating each recruit in a particular way,
on the left leg, two inches below the knee.
The Regulations prescribe that all recruits
shall be vaccinated, and it was argued that
when a man presented himself for enlist-
ment and this mark was found on him it
would tell the story at once. But it has
been found that less than 40 per cent of
the vaccinations leave permanent scars, and
when they do this can be destroyed by burn-
ing or tattooing. So far not a single deserter
has been detected by this means.

OUR NEW WATCH.

Attention is invited to the advertisement of
our new premium watch in another column.
This is a superior time-piece in every way to
any other that has heretofore been offered as a
premium by any paper. It works and its case
will stand the test of time. It is an unprece-
dented opportunity to obtain a first-class
watch, and we hope our subscribers will avail
themselves of it. But little effort is required
to raise a \$15 watch. Any active boy or
young man can do it in a short time.

ONLY REDISTRIBUTED.

One would think from the walls of the
soldier-hating press that every dollar paid
a veteran was so much money torn from the
shrinking taxpayer and utterly destroyed,
just the same as if it had been burned up
or squandered in riotous living in Paris or
London, by some tourist dunda.

This is not true for a moment. Nothing
to-day contributes more to the healthy
movement in all the channels of trade than
the money which is distributed among our
people through the Pension Bureau. Every
three months \$30,000,000, which have been
gathered up in pursuance of our policy of
protecting and developing our manufactures
and agricultural industries, are scattered
again all over the land, going into the pockets
of people in every town and village in
the whole Nation, and by them paid out at
once to grocers, drygoods and clothing
dealers, real estate men, doctors and druggists,
butchers and bakers, ministers and
school-teachers. A more perfect system for
redistributing the money could not be devised,
for it diffuses the money everywhere,
like a gentle Summer rain, which quickens
and enlivens every spot upon which the
drops fall.

To distribute the money in the Treasury
by any other plan which has been suggested
would be to lump it up in a few favored
localities, leaving the great body of the
country to be only remotely benefited.

There is a well-defined fear in the minds
of many leading business men that we are
approaching a commercial crisis next month
when the annual strain takes place in the
demand for money to move the crops. If
such a stringency is averted, as we all sin-
cerely hope it will, it will be largely be-
cause of the millions of dollars which have
been distributed all over the country by the
beneficial operations of the pension policy.

Anyone can see this, who has the most
moderate capacity for thinking. About
\$80,000,000 have gone out in the past year for
pensions. Suppose that this had not gone
out, and was still in the Treasury. A panic
would be inevitable. The gamblers in Wall
street, knowing that so much money was
locked up out of reach, would immedi-
ately combine to control what is now ac-
cumulated in the hands of New York, and busi-
ness houses, factories and firms would go
down with a crash from the Atlantic to the
Pacific. The knowledge that this \$80,000,000
has been scattered over the country re-
strains them, just as the knowledge that a
large portion of the wheat crop is in the hands
of the farmers restrains them from cornering
wheat. This \$80,000,000 is now in the
pockets of the people all over the country, in
the tills of the merchants, the safes of the
business men, the vaults of the smaller
banks. It is available for all the purposes
of business, and out of the reach of the con-
spirators and gamblers who would manipu-
late it for their own purposes and the in-
jury of the whole people.

It would be a blessing to every person
in the land if the whole of the \$700,000,000 in
the Treasury, which was recently counted and
transferred from one Treasurer to another,
could be distributed at once to the entire
country by the hands of the men who saved
the Nation from destruction. That would
put to flight all thoughts of a panic.

A SPECIMEN LIE.

The amount of wilful, gratuitous, bold-
faced lying that is being done in regard to
pension matters is simply beyond belief.
We do not undertake to notice, much less
contradict, any considerable portion of it—
especially that which appears in sheets of
notorious emity to soldiers, or those which
are essentially sensationalists and slander-
mongers.

But the Buffalo Courier claims to be a re-
putable paper, and pretends to regard facts
in what it admits to its columns. Yet in
its issue for July 17 it has an editorial be-
ginning thus:

A FEW MODERN PENSION FIGURES.
Mr. George Lemon, the pension agent at Wash-
ington, contributed liberally to the Republican
election fund. He was Chairman of one of the com-
mittees having in charge the inauguration of Pres-
ident Harrison. He has been the recipient of nu-
merous official favors from Commissioner Tanner.
His Washington newspaper presumably represents
the purposes of the pension men in the present
Administration. Since the inauguration of Pres-
ident Harrison it has kept the following standing
at the head of its editorial columns:

"We must have \$12 a month, \$14 a year for each
man, till we die. We must have arrears clear back
to the war, which will try us all homes."
As to whether Capt. Lemon did or did
not "contribute liberally to the Republican
election fund" is of no consequence. He is an
American citizen, and has a perfect right
to contribute or not as he felt proper. It is
grossly and utterly untrue that he has re-
ceived numerous, or in fact any, "official
favors" from Commissioner Tanner or any
other official. He has not asked for any.

Every reader of THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE
knows how absurdly false is the statement
that we have kept the extract given at the
head of our editorial columns, or anywhere
else in the paper. Nothing like it has ap-
peared in any part of the paper, as the Courier
could have easily found out by examin-
ing any one of the several hundred NATIONAL
TRIBUNE which are taken in the city of
Buffalo. Or it could have found out what
we advocate by asking any veteran of its
acquaintance. That it did not take these
ordinary precautions to secure accuracy of
statements places it in the unenviable posi-
tion of telling a deliberate lie in order to
prejudice the community against those
whom it dislikes.

Taking the above falsehood as a text, the
Courier goes on to build up this vast super-
structure of astonishing falsehood:

Arrears back to the war on the average would
amount to \$3,000 for each man. According to our
figures, there are 350,000 pensioners and 1,500,000 ex-
cessive pensioners. Allowing that 50,000 of the ex-
cessive pensioners go to dependent relatives, there
remain 1,450,000 soldiers to be pensioned. Should
each one of these receive \$14 a year, the yearly
outlay would be \$20,300,000, which would be paid
upon the \$90,000,000 already paid, making a total

annual pension list of \$212,600,000. Some of these
pensioners would still be running 100 years hence, as
some Revolutionary pensioners and many war of
1812 pensioners are still running. If we estimate
that the average duration of pensioners would be 25
years, we should have a total outlay of \$5,315,000,000
—or something more than the National debt at its
highest—to meet the annual claims.

The arrears are not so enormous. The pay-
ment of \$3,000 to each of 900,000 men—that is, \$144
for each of the 25 years since the war—would re-
quire the almost inconceivable sum of \$3,300,000,000.
This would more than double the National debt
again, and added to the \$274,000,000 estimated
above for the annual pensions would give a grand
magnitude of total nearly six thousand million
dollars—six times the indemnity that Germany
exacted from France, more than double the National
debt at its highest.

This is the outlay that the scheme of the Adminis-
tration's favorite claim agent calls for—on the
basis of Tanner's figures, which are probably much
too low. There are about 3,000,000 men entitled
on the Union side during the war, and there are
probably nearer 2,000,000 than 1,500,000 of them
still alive. If they are not, substitutes for them
could be found should such a grab as Agent
Lemon desires be legalized. Such a scheme would
start up elements by myriads. Armed men would
spring out of the ground as when Cadmus sowed
the dragon's teeth. The curious may estimate for
themselves what the cost would be should 2,000,000
instead of 900,000 claimants come forward to grasp
the largesse that Lemon promises them.

It is too hot weather to go into an analy-
sis of their preposterous farrago farther than
to say that it has not a correct figure, state-
ment, or conclusion in it.

Any fairly well informed schoolboy can
expose its ridiculous inaccuracies. We merely
give it to show old soldiers a fair
specimen of the absurdities committed by
writers and speakers who are intoxicated
with hatred of the victors in the war for the
Union.

SENATOR MANDERSON'S PENSION.
This row-wow about Senator Mander-
son's pension is one part demagoguery and two
parts partisan malice. The personal and
political enemies which a man of Gen. Man-
derson's earnest, positive nature always has
in abundance, are glad of any pretext to
assail him, and the men who are hungry for
something to say against Commissioner
Tanner, pounce upon and distort it to some-
thing monstrous. What are the facts?

C. F. Mander-son, one of the most gallant
and faithful soldiers in the Army of the
Cumberland, who served continuously from
May 30, 1861, till the close of the war, and
by gallant and meritorious conduct rose
from a First Lieutenant to a Brigadier-
General, was terribly wounded in the de-
sp-erate battle which decided the fate of At-
lanta. A year after the incurrence of the
wound an Examining Surgeon made the
following report on it:

On the occurrence of congestion in the spinal
cord, as has been the case during attacks of per-
iodic fever since the closure of the wound, these
symptoms increase to threatened paralysis. As
the last 25th of the spinal cord, and looking at
a conical ball, entered the back at the point of the
electrical, and has not been found. There are indica-
tions that it is lodged in the muscles on the right
of the spine, and is slowly gravitating
downward, as the sense of weight and pain in-
creases in that direction. It is my judgment that any per-
sistent effort at manual labor, except such as may
be performed with little physical exertion, would
be disastrous to the health, and a voluntary serv-
itude below the original wound."

This shows a frightful bodily condition,
and one which was almost certain to grow
worse with advancing years. He was allowed
for it the paltry sum of \$15 a month.
Examinations in after years showed a variety
of bad results directly traceable to the
wound. The case was called up last June,
and the Medical Referee to whom it was
submitted reported as follows:

BOARD OF REVIEW,
JUNE 6, 1898, 11:15 a. m.
The Hon. JAMES TANNER, Commissioner of Pen-
sions.
SIR: I have carefully examined the papers in
this case and find that the officer's resignation was
accepted because of a gunshot wound received
Sept. 2, 1861. The ball entered on the right oblique
process of the eighth dorsal vertebra, injuring the
vagus and transverse of this vertebra and diverg-
ing downward, passing under the transverse pro-
cess of the ninth dorsal vertebra and lodging in the
muscles. It appears that the wound opened
several times before discharge, rendering the
officer totally unfit to perform duty. The several
examinations show that the bodily condition
has continued to exist since discharge, and
I have no hesitation whatever in saying that there
was manifest injustice in rating this officer at
one-half pay. The disability described fully com-
pares with a total rating of \$30 from discharge.
Very respectfully, J. E. CANNISTER,
Acting Medical Referee.

This report was distinctly approved over
his own signature by Medical Referee Chas.
McMillan, whom the soldier-hating papers
are lauding as the one truly virtuous and
upright man in the Pension Bureau, and
who is to save the National Treasury from
depletion by his firm repression of Commis-
sioner Tanner's "prodigality."

In consequence of this just decision—re-
pairing an injustice of the Government 24
years ago—Senator Mander-son has received
what he should have had long ago. That is
all there is of it. Everybody admits his
fidelity and gallantry as a soldier, the ter-
rible nature of his wound, and that \$30 a
month is poor compensation for such an in-
jury. When they admit this they admit
everything.

The facts that Gen. Mander-son is a Sen-
ator, and that he owns some property in
Omaha have nothing whatever to do with the
case. The United States owed him a debt,
as it does every other man injured in
its service. His being a Senator, and his
having made successful investments in
Omaha property do not furnish sufficient
excuse for the non-payment of that debt.
Had the debt been owed him by a private
individual, his being a Senator or his already
having some property would not have ex-
cused the debtor. Why should it when the
debtor is the United States?

From the screech made by the Mngwump
papers, one would think that Senator Man-
derson's pension was money snatched away
from needy soldiers, and their dependent
ones. How absurd. The fact that he got
his pension has nothing to do with any other
man's pension. His was given him in strict
compliance with the law, as every pension
must be, and its allowance neither helps
nor retards any other man. It does not di-
minish the amount for the relief of others.
There was no favoritism in its granting. It
was given him as his right, and that right
was so clearly demonstrated as to be beyond
cavil.

THE NATIONAL ENCAMPMENT.

The situation in regard to the fare to the
National Encampment remains unchanged.
The eight protesting Department Commis-
sioners have all sent circulars to their Depart-
ments recommending that the attendance
be confined to the regular Delegates, and the
comrades generally remain at home. This
will be generally recognized in Indiana,
Illinois, Iowa, Kentucky, Kansas, Minne-
sota, Michigan, Missouri and Nebraska, and
the attendance from those Departments—
from which the bulk of the attendance was
expected—will be very small. The com-
rades from the more remote Departments
are not so directly affected by the discus-
sion, since the difference between the rates
is not so great. But the attendance
from them will be greatly diminished,
since the object of going was to meet their
comrades from the Interior of the country,
and they will not go if this cannot be. At
present it looks as if the National Encamp-
ment will not be confined strictly to the
Delegates, but the gathering will not be one
thing what it would have been if the rail-
roads had acted fairly.

MR. GLADSTONE has recently made a
blunder that our own public men occasion-
ally make, in either forgetting themselves
or thinking that other people have forgotten.
A little while ago Mr. Henry Clow, the New
York banker, in his "Twenty-eight Years in
Wall Street," said that the Palmerston Minis-
tery was in favor of joining with Napoleon
III, in promptly recognizing the Southern
Confederacy. Mr. Gladstone, who was a
member of that Ministry, denied this at once,
and intimated very strongly that he was a
consistent friend of the Union during the
war. He intimated that he had successfully
opposed Mr. Roebuck's celebrated motion
looking to united action of England and
France in the interests of the Southern Con-
federacy. Of course, all Americans who re-
member the war were astonished at this, for
though Mr. Gladstone was at that time com-
paratively obscure, it was generally under-
stood in this country that he was distinctly
hostile to us, and that he was one of the
influential English public men who had been
provided with a very large block of Con-
federate bonds to serve as an anchor to his
fidelity. Mr. Clow has come back at Glad-
stone with the record, and it is a "facer,"
as Sam Weller would say. He shows that
Mr. Gladstone's chief—Lord Palmerston—
was an active partisan of the Southern
Confederacy, the success of which he felt
would disable England's most dangerous
competitor. He also wanted to help his
friend—Napoleon III—who had the strong-
est reasons for wishing the Confederacy to
succeed. This would insure the success of
Napoleon's Mexican scheme, go far toward
settling his dynasty firmly on the throne,
and would give him a solid alliance with
the Hapsburg rulers of Austria, which, in
turn, would have prevented his overthrow
by the Prussians six years after Lee sur-
rendered. Gladstone did resist Roebuck's
motion, but it was on the grounds of expedi-
ency, and he carefully assured the supporters
of that motion and Parliament that he was
without "any belief that the war was waged
for any adequate or worthy object on the
part of the North."

Now "British gold" is getting into fine
shape to control American politics. The pur-
chase of the breweries by English capitalists
will put the reins of political power in their
hands. The saloons in this country—as in
England—are under the control of the lords
of the breweries. Here, as there, nearly every
saloon is heavily mortgaged to the brewers,
and is compelled to do as they dictate or
go out of business. It is this control of
the saloons—"licensed victualliers" they are
officially termed in England—and their use
as political machines that gets so many of
the brewers knighted. The party in power
rewards service in the campaign by making
the manipulator of the beer-sellers a baronet.
In this country there are about 200,000 places
where intoxicating liquors are sold, and
these are under the direct control of the
men who control the breweries. At the
last Presidential election there were 11,386,
623 votes cast:

For Harrison	5,440,551
For Cleveland	5,338,434
For Fisk (Prohibitionist)	206,299
For Streeter (Union Labor)	247,603
Scattering	10,312
Total	11,386,632

If we assume that each saloon can control
10 votes—and every one will say that that
is a small average for a saloon—the prop-
rietors of the breweries will have at their
disposal over 2,000,000 votes—nearly half
the entire strength of either of the great
parties—and they can dictate who shall be
nominated and elected. This is the most
dangerous form that the "introduction of
British gold" has yet assumed.

THERE was a cold, calm, business sense in
Mr. Labouchere's recent speech in the House
of Commons on the royal grants that must
strike the English people very forcibly. He
reminded them that the royal family is al-
ready receiving \$3,500,000 a year from the
tax-payers, out of which the Queen annu-
ally saves an immense sum from which the
grandchildren could be taken care of very
nicely, without seriously diminishing it. Or
a batch of obsolete offices, which are used
as pap for impoverished nobility, might be
abandoned and their salaries applied to
the maintenance of the grandchildren. There
are the Lord Chamberlain, the Lord Stew-
ard, Master of the Horse, Master of the Buck-
hounds, eight Lords in Waiting, eight
Grooms in Waiting, four Equerries and a
number of others whose duties were merely
nominal, but whose salaries are very sub-
stantial, who can be dispensed with for
great advantage.

The Memphis Appeal, which the boys in
blue chased over a large portion of the so-
called Southern Confederacy, naturally has
no love for them. It says:

The Grand Army of the Republic has come to be
nothing more than an association of pension grab-
bers.

The Appeal had a particularly hard time
in keeping them from grabbing it during
the war. When those of them that were
on the gunboats sent the rebel fleet that
was defending Memphis to the bottom of the
Mississippi on that eventful 6th of June,
1862, the Appeal, which was one of the bit-
terest Secession papers in the South, hastily
loaded itself on the cars and ran out, if we
remember correctly, to Humboldt, Tenn.
The boys in blue soon got too close to that
place, and the Appeal was rushed off into
the interior of Mississippi, stopping at
Grandma, where it was published for some
time, and then at Jackson. But Grant and
Sherman began to be pretty numerous in the
bowels of that land, and the Appeal sought
refuge under Bragg's protecting wing at
Chattanooga. Rosecrans hustled it out of
there, and it located at Dalton or Resaca,
finally going to Atlanta, where it remained
until Sherman took the Gate City, when it
was removed to Griffin, Ga., where it was
finally lost sight of. It is not surprising
that it should not feel kindly toward those
who gave it so much trouble. Yet, on the
other hand, it should have some regard for
the old Army of the Tennessee boys. They
always read its columns with interest, were
very anxious to get hold of it, and were
among its most liberal patrons. Between
Memphis and Atlanta they must have ex-
changed many thousand dollars in Con-
federate money and several wagon loads of
coffee for copies of it.

ACCORDING to the census of 1890 the peo-
ple of California were the richest in the
country, their property being valued at \$1,-
654 per head.

The States that came next were:

Massachusetts	\$1,519 per head.
Rhode Island	\$1,468 "
New York	1,409 "
Connecticut	1,368 "
New Jersey	1,367 "
Pennsylvania	1,259 "
Nevada	1,108 "
Ohio	1,093 "
Illinois	1,068 "

The poorest States were:

South Carolina	297 "
Alabama	279 "
Mississippi	286 "
Arkansas	307 "
Georgia	319 "
Florida	323 "
North Carolina	318 "

The census of 1890 will probably show
that New York and Illinois have gone nearer
the head of the column, and probably the
manufacturing boom will have raised Ala-
bama out of the very poor States of the South.
Possibly Georgia and Florida, owing to the
influx of Northerners, will make a better
showing than in 1890, but the Carolinas
and Mississippi will still struggle along in
the rear.

MRS. JOHN A. LOGAN has returned from
her year's travel abroad greatly improved
in health. She visited all the notable places
in Europe, and met a great number of the
distinguished men and women. Everywhere
she was received with the distinction due
her high position in this country. She has
profited greatly by all she saw, for she ob-
served with the clear, penetrating eyes of
one of great experience in public affairs and
with people. Certainly no woman who has
ever gone to Europe from this country has
seen so much and so clearly in so short a
time. Her estimates of the men and the
conditions she found over there are exceed-
ingly interesting and valuable. She has re-
turned a more enthusiastic American than
ever.

WORK OF THE PENSION OFFICE.

During the week ending July 27, 1899,
the names and postoffice addresses of 4,996
officers and comrades were furnished for the
use of claimants.

The number of cases detailed to Special
Examiners was 1,830; 855 reports and cases
from Special Examiners; cases on hand for
Special Examination, 15,834.

Report of certificates issued during week
ending July 27, 1899: Original, 850; in-
crease, 772; reissue, 60; restoration, 13; du-
PLICATE, 7; accrued, 82; arrears, 2; act of
March 3, 1883, 0; order April 3, 1884, 0;
act of Aug. 4, 1886, 0; supplemental, 16;
arrears June 7, 1888, 7; Mexican war, 21;
total, 1,836.

PERSONAL.

A quiet yet notable marriage took place in Cen-
tury hotel, Fortmore, Monroe, Va., last Saturday.
The contracting parties were Lieut. Commander
George E. Ide, U. S. N., and Alexander Louise,
only daughter of the late Dr. Alexander Bruen, of
New York, and granddaughter of the late Dr. H. H.
Herrick, of New York. The ceremony was per-
formed by Post Chaplain Rev. O. E. Her-
rick, took place late in the afternoon. The bride
was becomingly attired in a traveling dress of gray
silk with white trimmings, and a bonnet with
white roses. Soon after the ceremony the Com-
mander and Mrs. Ide left for a short tour, he not
being yet detached from his ship, the Alliance.

The engagement is announced of James Garfield,
second son of the late President, to Miss Helen
Newell, daughter of John Newell, President of the
Lake Shore & Southern Railroad. The marriage
will take place in the Fall.

Second Lieut. James Reagan was recently ap-
pointed Postmaster at Hamburg, Iowa, by the
President. Comrade Reagan enlisted in the 2d
Iowa, in April, 1861, and served with that gallant
regiment until its muster-out in July, 1863, partici-
pating in the actions of Fort Donelson (his reg-
iment being the first to make a lodgment in the
city), Pittsburg Landing, Corinth, Iuka, and near-
by all the battles in which Sherman's army were
engaged from Chattanooga to Raleigh, N. C., where
Gen. Joe Johnston surrendered. He was severely
wounded at the "horrible" battle of Pittsburg
Landing, and was several times promoted for gal-
lantry and meritorious service. The citizens of
Hamburg are to be congratulated upon the selec-
tion of so worthy and deserving a veteran as Lieut.
Reagan for the important position of Post-
master.

John W. O'Donnell, of 623 Wharton street, Phila-
delphia, Pa., an old member of Co. A, Irish In-
fantry, 6th Pa. Cav., was pronounced insane on Friday
last, and committed to the Pennsylvania Hospital
by Drs. Andrews and Angney and sent to the in-
sane department of the Philadelphia Hospital.
His principal delirium is that he is immensely
wealthy and owns more diamonds than were ever
seen. He was until recently an inmate of the Sol-
diers' Home at Erie.

Capt. Antony A. Clay, 50th Pa., is prominently

mentioned as the Democratic nominee for the pos-
ition of State Treasurer of Pennsylvania. He was a
member of the last Legislature from Erie County,
and is one of the foremost men of that section of
the State. Capt. Clay was born in Vienna, Austria,
during his father's term there as United States Con-
sular Agent. He enlisted in the 68th Pa.
cavalry in 1861, and served for two years in Spain by
meritorious service. He served until mustered out
at the close of the war. He was Provost-Marshal
and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General of the Cen-
tral District of Virginia, and was one of the best
soldiers Pennsylvania has ever produced. He would
make a good officer, being an experienced and suc-
cessful business man.

James R. Garfield, son of Gen. Garfield, is men-
tioned as a prominent candidate for Congress from
his father's old District in New York. Just as he
is called by his friends, is the brainiest of Gen.
Garfield's boys, and his marriage with Miss Helen
Newell, daughter of the President of the Lake
Shore Railroad, will not handicap him in his aspira-
tions. He is a fine scholar, a very fair orator, and is rapidly
developing into a good lawyer. Without question
he will be one of the ablest and most successful
fighters for the nomination for Congress from the
19th Ohio Congressional District, and the other as-
pirants will not do well to keep their eyes on him, for
the prestige of his name will go a long way in
Ohio, and in the minds of the people of Pennsylvania.

Members of the Grand Army in Connecticut are
much pleased with the appointment by the Presi-
dent of Comrade John I. Hutchinson, of Essex,
Conn., to the office of Internal Revenue Collector
for the district of New York, and of the collector
of Connecticut and Rhode Island. Collector
Hutchinson enlisted from the town of Cromwell,
Conn., in Co. C, 7th Conn., and was mustered into
the service Sept. 6, 1861. This regiment was first
commanded by Gen. H. Terry and afterward by
Gen. Hawley. They saw hard service, and were
engaged in many fierce and sanguinary conflicts
with the Confederate forces. Comrade Hutchinson
was several times promoted for gallant and meri-
torious conduct. On Aug. 11, 1861, he was badly
wounded at Deep Run, Va., and obliged to retire
from further military duty, being honorably dis-
charged Oct. 26, 1864. Since the war he has held
many positions of honor and trust, and has been
Sheriff of